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## Holiday Wishes and Year End Giving

We wish you and yours a wonderful holiday season and the best of new years in 2020. We thank you for your support of the Monocacy National Battlefield Foundation (MNBF) this past year and hope that we can count on it going forward. We are going to do all we can to prove ourselves worthy of your trust and to be the partner Monocacy National Battlefield needs.



Our hopes, dreams, and plans require not just the hard work from this dedicated board of unpaid volunteers but also donations from supporters like you. We hope that you will consider giving a tax-deductible contribution to the Foundation as part of your year-end giving. No contribution is too small and we promise to put it to good work. You may donate using the donation buttons on our [Facebook page](#) and [website](#). We are thankful for any amount that you can afford to give.

*The Board of the Monocacy National Battlefield Foundation*

## Tell Our Stories

### ***When Fearless French Mary Marched Through Frederick***

By Susan Claffey



When the Union Third Corp, commanded by Major General Dan Sickles, marched through Frederick on its way to Gettysburg, among its regiments was the 114th Pennsylvania Volunteers, Collis' Zouaves. Among the 114th was "Fearless French Mary." The 114th Pennsylvania found itself in in the heat of the battle for the Peach Orchard on July 2, 1863 and Mary was there, one of the few women who fought in the Battle of Gettysburg. She bravely supported the Union army even though women were not allowed to enlist in either army. Besides Gettysburg, she was present at the battles of First Bull Run, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, and Brandy Station.

Who was Fearless French Mary? Born Marie Brose on August 24, 1834 in Brest, France, Mary immigrated to the US in 1844 with her French mother, shortly after her Turkish father died. When she was 20, she married Bernardo Tepe, a Philadelphia tailor. Seven years later, in 1861, he enlisted in the 27th Pennsylvania Volunteers. Refusing to stay behind, Marie joined his regiment as a vivandière.

Vivandière is a French name for a woman who accompanies her spouse's regiment in

action. Historically, their function of selling wine to troops and working in canteens, led to another name for these women, 'cantinière.' Vivandières served in the French army until the start of World War I, but the custom and the name spread to the armies of many other countries. The US was no different and during the American Civil War, vivandières served on both sides. In her service as a vivandière, Marie administered aid to troops, cooked, did laundry, provided water, and sold provisions including whiskey, in combat areas within range of Confederate fire.

After an unfortunate incident, Marie left both her husband and the 27th Pennsylvania. According to one old veteran's account, "One night some soldiers, among whom was her husband, broke into the vivandiere's tent and stole \$1,600. The men were afterwards punished, but the vivandiere decided to quit the regiment. She refused to have anything to do with her husband. [She was] requested to continue with the regiment, but her indignation was so great that she left." Yet Marie still wanted to serve the Union army and she joined the 114th Pennsylvania in 1862. It was with the 114th that she earned the name "French Mary" and made quite a reputation for herself. The 114th Pennsylvania were Zouaves and Marie adopted her version of the famous uniform--a blue Zouave jacket, red trimmed skirt, and red trousers over a pair of boots. She wore a man's sailor hat with the brim turned down on her head and she armed herself with a pistol. She traded in tobacco, cigars, hams and other items not issued by the government, including contraband whiskey. She carried a large keg of it onto the battlefield to assist the wounded. During inactive periods, she cooked, washed, mended, and wrote letters for the soldiers. She drew a soldier's pay and earned an extra 25 cents a day for hospital and headquarters work.

After the Battle of Chancellorsville, she organized the field hospitals on May 3, work for which she received the Kearny Cross in 1863. In his memoir, 114th Regiment veteran, Frank Rauscher, said, "She was a courageous woman and often got within range of the enemy's fire whilst parting with the contents of her canteen among our wounded men. Her skirts were riddled by bullets during the Battle of Chancellorsville." Marie was spotted again marching with her regiment on the way to Gettysburg, one soldier writing, "One June 12th [1863] the entire 3rd Corps passed us and a good opportunity was had for watching this command pass in review. On foot and marching with the 114th Pennsylvania we saw 'French Mary.'" After the Gettysburg battle, Mary volunteered her services and spent weeks as a nurse in the field hospital located on Taneytown Road, behind the Round Tops.

In the spring of 1864, Mary was in the midst of the ferocious fighting at the Bloody Angle during Spotsylvania. Lieutenant Thomas Galwey, 8th Ohio Infantry, wrote, "The shower of musket balls, shrapnel, and every sort of projectile falling in the midst of us was trying to the nerves of our coolest." In the midst of the din, he heard a man nearby call out, "Annie, come this way." The soldier had mistaken Marie for Anna Etheridge, vivandière of the 2nd Michigan Infantry. Nonetheless, said Galwey, "To hear a woman's name at such a time was startling. I looked around, [and] sure enough there was a woman! She was about 25 years of age, square featured and sunburnt, and dressed in Zouave uniform in the vivandiere style. She was with two men and they seemed to be looking for their regiment, the 114th Pennsylvania Infantry."

Marie had joined the army with her first husband and, in August 1864, she left it with her second, Corporal Richard Leonard of the 1st Maryland (Union) Cavalry, at the end of his three years' service. They seem to have met during the Petersburg Campaign and, by some accounts, married in Culpeper, Va. Leonard had worked in Pittsburgh before the war and, in the autumn of 1864, the couple settled in Baldwin Township on the outskirts of the city. Not a lot is known about Marie's post-war life. We do know that in 1893, to the delight of her fellow veterans of the 114th Pennsylvania, Marie attended a reunion in celebration of the anniversary of the Battle of Fredericksburg with her famous whiskey keg strapped around her shoulder. In 1897, she filed for divorce from Leonard but never followed through. In fact, in 1901, she drafted a will leaving all of her possessions, valued at \$31.35, to her husband.



In May of 1901, Mary took her own life by drinking "paris green" a pesticide and paint pigment. It was said that "for many years the aged woman had been an invalid and was lately a great sufferer from rheumatism and a rebel bullet which she still carried in her left ankle." Just as sad, this dedicated and brave vivandière lay in an unmarked grave for 87 years at St. Paul's Cemetery on Lafferty Hill in Carrick, Pennsylvania. Finally, in 1988 a stone placed and dedicated in a ceremony honoring her life and service.

*Susan Claffey is an MNBF board member.*

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## MNBF 2019 Accomplishments

### YEAR IN REVIEW

We'd like to give you a brief account of our accomplishments this past year and a preview of our future plans. This past year, we worked very diligently with Monocacy National Battlefield (MNB) and the State of Maryland on our contribution to the soft access ramp for kayaks, canoes, and rafts on the Monocacy River near the Route 355 bridge. We will fund the design and installation of a three sign kiosk at the ramp. The signs will inform visitors about information on the battle, the park, and the river environment. Initially, the signs will be placed at the new parking area for the New Jersey Monument. They will be moved to their permanent location when the soft access ramp is complete.

We are collaborating with the National Park Service's Harper's Ferry Center to design and build the signs.

We plan a "grand opening" event next spring for a new exhibition being installed at the Thomas Farm on the battlefield. We'll share more information with you on that soon. And, talks are underway with Monocacy management and staff about additional projects we can fund and support to enhance the visitor experience at the battlefield. The Foundation supports the park at a number of annual events such as the annual authors event at the battlefield, the September City of Frederick's "In the Streets" celebration, and a number of other events which the Park Service is not permitted to fund. We will continue to do so in 2020.

Our road map is our strategic plan and we completed our 2015-2018 plan last year. The 2015-2018 plan consisted of the behind the scenes work to create the Foundation and give it a firm structure to build on—legal organization, registration with the IRS, creation of a board, policies, etc. All the boring actions that don't give us a lot of flashy accomplishments to report, but vital work necessary to founding a sustainable organization. This year we established our new 2019-2022 plan. It takes us to the next level—becoming the strong right arm to Monocacy National Battlefield and filling the gap between what needs to be done for the battlefield and what tax dollars fund.

Finally, we are girding ourselves for the battle to come over the planned widening of I-270, which, as you know, goes right through the battlefield. We plan to a loud and proud advocate for the park in the planning of that construction. We are also exploring with the park the feasibility of restoring the interior of the Worthington House so that visitors can see the place where young Glen Worthington watched the battle from the basement in 1864.

We hope that you will consider a tax-deductible contribution to the Foundation as part of your year-end giving. We promise to put it to good work. You may donate using the donation buttons on our [Facebook page](#) and [website](#). We are grateful for any amount you give.

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## Iconic Photograph Linked to the Battle of Monocacy

By Walt Albro



Two Civil War researchers recently revealed new evidence from their research into this famous photograph (Photo courtesy of Heritage Frederick) of Confederate soldiers marching through downtown Frederick. The researchers, Paul Bolcik of Rockville and Erik Davis of Frederick, are both members of the Center for Civil War Photography. They verified the identity of the studio that shot the photo and located the spot where the photo was taken, which is a half-block from the previously accepted location. Based on those new details, it is now believed that that the photo was taken on July 9, 1864, the day of the Battle of Monocacy, and not, as has been believed, in September 1862 during the Antietam campaign!

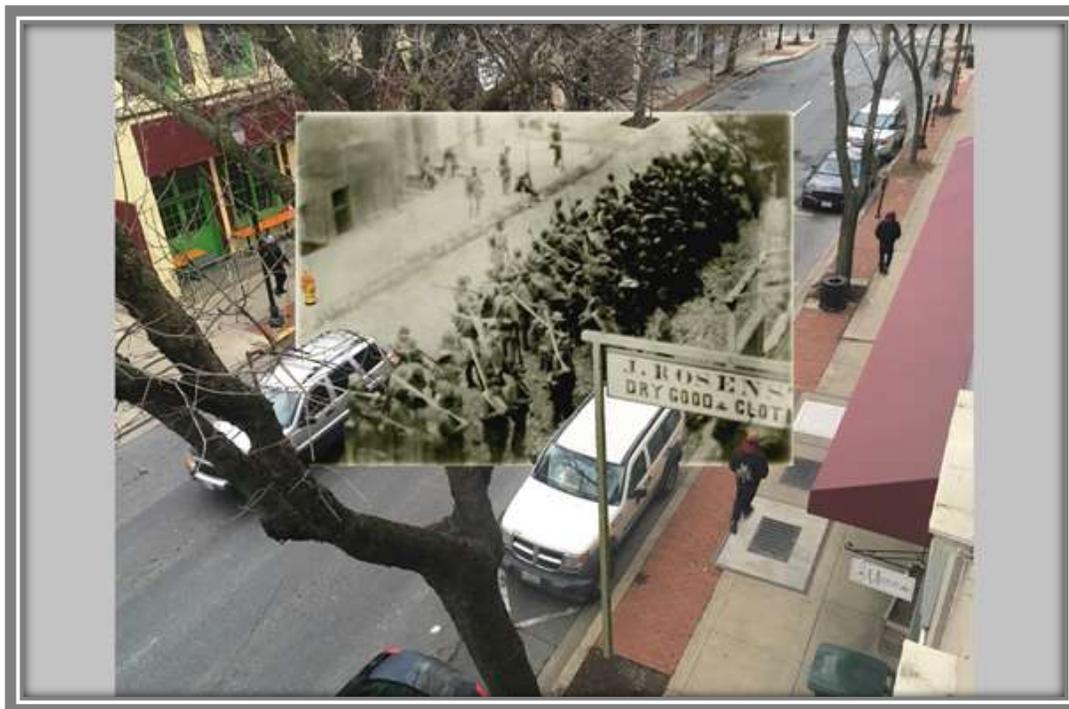
Bolcik and Davis dug into deeds, newspapers articles, photos, maps and plats. In addition, they employed digital photography to re-create an image of the modern streetscape, enabling them to demonstrate the similarity of the new and old views. They concluded that the iconic photo, the only known candid image of Confederates on the march, was taken from a third-floor window of the photographic studio operated by Jacob Byerly and his son, John D. Byerly, and an employee, L.D. Blackburn, at the site now numbered 27-29 N. Market St.

One key to unlocking the mystery was the name of a store appearing in the lower right of the original image, “J. Rosenstock’s Dry Good & Clothing.” It had been widely known that Joseph Rosenstock’s business stood for decades on the northeast corner of N. Market and E. Patrick streets. As a result, historians long assumed that the photograph was taken at this intersection. But, by scouring old newspaper ads, Bolcik learned that Rosenstock’s did not occupied the site until 1868, and that, during the war, the store was located on N. Market Street, next to Byerly’s photo studio. This discovery bolstered the theory that someone from Byerly’s studio had taken the photo.

To verify the location, Bolcik and Davis went to the North Market site and mounted an iPhone on a long extension pole to raise the camera to the 3rd floor outside 27-29 N. Market St. They took a new photo duplicating the view of the original image. They overlaid the new photo on the original and, voilà, it matched.

The researchers’ final step was to date the original photo. Confederate soldiers occupied Frederick only twice during the war: once on Sept. 6-12, 1862, and again on July 9, 1864. By examining accounts of troop movements, Bolcik and Davis found that when the Confederates occupied Frederick in 1862, they never marched south past the Byerly studio on N. Market St. (the view in the photo). However, in 1864, some Confederate units are known to have taken this route on their way to the Battle of Monocacy. Bolcik and Davis compiled 13 additional reasons supporting the case for the 1864 date—including the type of rifled-muskets the soldiers were carrying and the fact that their muskets had no bayonets (Confederates had largely stopped using bayonets after 1863 because they were considered dead weight).

While the date may never be proven definitively, Bolcik and Davis believe that the case is stronger for 1864 than 1862. “Our research suggests that a July 1864 date during Gen. Jubal Early’s incursion into Maryland is more plausible,” Bolcik stated.



By overlaying a modern photograph on the original image, researchers were able to identify the site at 27-29 N. Market Street where the famous Confederate-soldier photograph was taken. (Image courtesy of Erik Davis)

*Walt Albro is Secretary of the MNBF. Our thanks to Erik Davis for his help with this article.*

# The Seasons of Monocacy Battlefield

## Winter's peace at Monocacy Battlefield!

Winter is a quieter, more peaceful time at Monocacy National Battlefield. A visit this time of year allows a distinct opportunity to enjoy the landscape.

Monocacy's incredible beauty that can be quite breathtaking in winter and fewer visitors means you have the space to reflect and truly be in the moment. The battlefield's abundant wildlife is still present on the farms and along the river. Birds, such as bald eagles, hawks and owls, can be spotted along with mallards, black ducks, mergansers and great blue herons on the river. It's also not uncommon to see fox, deer, wild turkeys and squirrels in the fields and along the hiking trails. We hope you won't let the winter stop you. Just dress warmly and strike out on the trails for a truly meditative experience.



## Monocacy Chief of Resource Education and Visitor Services Receives Tilden Award for the National Capital Region

Congratulations to Jana Friesen McCabe, Chief of Resource Education and Visitor Services at Monocacy National Battlefield, for receiving the National Park Service (NPS) Tilden Award for the National Capital Region Area. The Freeman Tilden Award recognizes creative and exemplary work that enhances the visitor experience.

Since 1981, the award is presented annually and recognizes outstanding contributions to the practice of interpretation and education by a NPS employee. The award was created to stimulate and reward creative thinking that results in positive impacts upon the preservation of the parks and the visiting public. The award is named for Freeman Tilden, who has inspired generations of interpreters across the world. Steve T. Phan of the Civil War Defenses of Washington DC was also nominated for the regional award. Monocacy and Fort Stevens continue a connection once rooted in war and now by shared stewardship of its sacred ground and stories.



## Commanders Corner

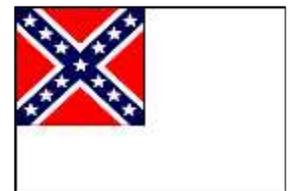
*Commanders Corner is a continuing feature for the newsletter featuring information on the two commanders at the battle of Monocacy--Union Major General Lew Wallace and Confederate Lieutenant General Jubal Anderson Early.*



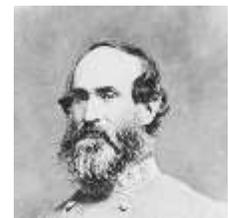
**Lew Wallace**  
By Gail Stephens



Following the Confederate attack on Fort Sumter and President Lincoln's April 15 call for 75,000 men to serve in the U.S army, Indiana Governor Oliver Morton immediately appointed Lew Wallace Indiana's adjutant general. Wallace's first job was to raise the six regiments which were Indiana's share of Lincoln's request for men to fight.



**Jubal Anderson Early**  
By Joseph McGraw



Many of Jubal Early's experiences as a cadet at the United States Military Academy at West Point, New York were typical for the era. , in one respect, Early's time at West Point witnessed a revealing foreshadowing of his later Civil War years. This involved the Texas war for independence from Mexico as young Early reflected deeply on issues

Why Wallace? He enjoyed an excellent military reputation in Indiana thanks to his creation of a superb militia unit, the Montgomery Guards. Republican Morton needed Wallace's military talents, but he also recognized Wallace's political influence. The Union required the aid of prominent Democrats like Wallace to present a united front to the Confederacy and to raise recruits from all segments of the Northern populace. Within a year, Wallace would be a general and join the ranks of other men like himself who had been prominent in civilian life, raised troops, and risen quickly in the Union army. These men are known to history "political generals." Throughout the Civil War, the Union army would witness a silent struggle for influence and authority between the West Point professionals and the so-called political generals.

Lincoln's call was for men to serve only three months and patriotic fervor was high, so raising men was not difficult. On 23 April, eight days after Lincoln's call, Wallace notified Morton that he had raised six regiments. Raising the men was not hard, but Wallace had also created six organized units and the means to feed, house and even provide medical treatment to the immense influx of volunteers. This is the first instance of the keen organizational ability Wallace would demonstrate throughout the war.

When he accepted the job of adjutant general, Wallace told Morton he would serve only until the six regiments were raised. That job done, he wasted no time asking Morton to appoint him colonel of one of the six regiments, the 11th Indiana Volunteer Infantry Regiment, composed of previously organized militia units, including his own Montgomery Guards. In homage to the five Indiana units which served in the Mexican War, Wallace began Indiana's unit numbering at six. Morton agreed and a fiercely happy Wallace wrote that he was now "a colonel going to my command!" Wallace had impressed Morton, who would become an advocate for his first adjutant general.

The 11th Indiana was Wallace's pride and joy throughout the Civil War. Wallace was an advocate of drill and discipline, and his first order established a routine for the regiment, including one hour of drill a day for the officers and five hours a day of company and battalion drill. Wallace described the men of the 11th as "young and full of life and ambition ... quick, shrewd and enterprising." Wallace molded an excellent fighting unit from these men and throughout the war, even though he was no longer associated with them, Wallace followed the progress of the 11th. In return, the men of the 11th idolized their first commander and retained their ties with him long after the Civil War.

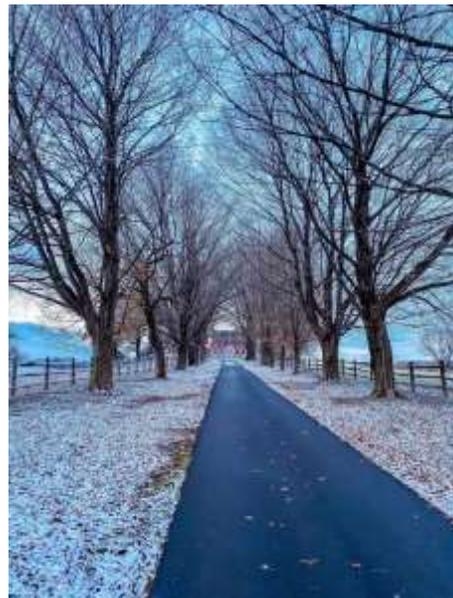
of independence and Texas secession from Mexico in a letter home to his father, Joab.

In the fall of Early's second year at the Point, the war for Texas independence seemed to be on the minds of many cadets. According to Early biographer Charles C. Osborne, the Texas struggle appealed greatly to young Jubal's sense of right and wrong. Early, according to Osborne, "wanted very badly to go to Texas; his blood was fired, and he saw possibilities, in joining the Texas cause, of a rapid advancement of his career that would obviate the need to finish up at West Point."

In his letter, Early sought to win his father's permission to join the Texas cause and funding to cover his costs. He also shared some important thoughts on the entire issue of independence and secession. Early wrote his father that the Texan right to secede from Mexico was rooted in the Mexican constitution of 1824. According to Early, the 1824 constitution recognized that Mexican states were independent, "as our State Governments are." Furthermore, Early argued that secession was vital to the Texans' right of self-preservation. In conclusion, young Jubal favorably compared the Texan cause with "our own" in the American Revolution. Jubal's arguments, however, failed to win Joab's support.

However, we see that Early's reasoning clearly anticipated arguments that would be articulated again among many Southerners, in the lead up to the American Civil War. What is most striking, however, is that Early himself would not be among those Rebels as a member of the 1861 Virginia Secession Convention where he would stand as a staunch Unionist.

*Joseph McGraw is professor of public history at Stevenson University and Vice President of MNBF*



By May 9, the 11th was outfitted, armed and ready to deploy. First, they received their regimental and U.S. flags at a ceremony which would garner national attention. In the square in front of the Indiana Statehouse with a large crowd watching, Wallace ordered the men of the 11th to kneel and swear to "Remember Buena Vista," the Mexican War battle where Jefferson Davis had accused the men of the 2nd Indiana Regiment of cowardice, a slight never believed and never forgotten by Hoosiers. Now, the 11th was going to fight a rebellion led by Jefferson Davis. Newspapers across the country carried word of the dramatic scene.

Unfortunately, the 11th's first posting was anything but dramatic. Wallace and his men found themselves in Evansville, Indiana, on the banks of the Ohio River, watching for vessels involved in contraband trade with the South. Kentucky, on the opposite side of the Ohio, was in the midst of a difficult decision, to stay in the Union or go with the Confederacy. Kentucky, though a slave state with close ties to the South, would ultimately stay in the Union, but at this point that was very much in play and there was considerable contraband trade with Southern states.

Southern Indiana towns, who had close ties with the cities across the river, would be upset by a too aggressive a posture against river-borne trade, so Wallace, who wanted to fight, instead had a job that required deft handling and discretion. He performed the job with the required diplomatic touch, but it wasn't long before he was lobbying Morton and going up the Union chain of command to get an assignment which promised a fight. Wallace's tendency to challenge authority would create serious issues for him in the future.

*Gail Stephens is a historian and author of Shadow of Shiloh; Major General Lew Wallace in the Civil War and numerous other articles and monographs.*

## Monocacy National Battlefield is hiring two Geologists-in-Parks (GIP) interns for summer 2020!

1) A Guest Scientist- GIS Assistant will help with data collection and management. To learn more and to apply please visit:

<https://rock.geosociety.org/eo/viewJob.asp?jobID=2725>

2) A Guest Scientist- Hydrology Assistant will help with stream monitoring throughout the park. To learn more and to apply please visit:

<https://rock.geosociety.org/eo/viewJob.asp?jobID=2724>

To learn more about the GIP program visit:

[https://www.geosociety.org/GSA/Education\\_Careers/Field\\_Experiences/gip/GSA/fieldexp/gip.aspx](https://www.geosociety.org/GSA/Education_Careers/Field_Experiences/gip/GSA/fieldexp/gip.aspx) and <https://www.nps.gov/subjects/geoscientistsinparks/index.htm>

